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Negrito, the Sakai, of suggested Dravidian ancestry, and the Jakun, or aboriginal Malay. They differ principally in head form, physiognomy, and nature of the hair. The Semang are meso- to brachycephalic, with woolly hair, and features approaching, in a number of particulars, the negro; the Sakai are dolichocephalic, with wavy hair and finer features; the Jakun are brachycephalic, with straight hair and with the features of the Malay in general. All are short in stature, but the Semang are the smallest. In color the Semang are chocolate-brown to black, the Sakai and Jakun ranging from brown to yellowish. Both the Sakai and Jakun show numerous instances of admixture with the Negrito.

The chapters on the foods and mode of life of the individual tribes are valuable; but the diseases of the people, their environment, and especially their physiology are far from being treated adequately. The total number of the 'pagan' aboriginies of the Malay Peninsula appears to be no more than 35,000 or 40,000.

For the mass of details concerning the habits, religion, folk-lore and language of the tribes the reader must be referred to the original.

The book as a whole will not be found easy reading. This is partly due to its plan, including several appendices, partly to the many native names, and in some degree to the style of the authors. More tabulation would have been of help. However, the work must be regarded not as a narrative, but more as a reference hand-book of the tribes of the Malay Peninsula, and as such it will be highly appreciated by every student of that region. For this purpose, however, a more copious index, and page references instead of the occasional "will be found in another part of the work," would have been desirable.

The illustrations are not always satisfactory. There are a number of photographs that show but little, and a few (*e. g.* the "Kedah-Raman," "Kedah," superior plane of the Semang skull, the "Semang of Grit," the "Sakai at G. Kerbu," the "Group of Ulu Jelai Sakai") which are wholly useless, being out of focus. It is not easy to see what was the object of the authors or publishers in including these pictures with the many others which are of real value.

A. HRDLIČKA

Growth of Parisian Children.¹—The paper presents the results of the determinations of height and weight of 4400 children from various

¹ Tables de croissance des enfants Parisiens de I a 16 ans. Par MM. Variot et Chaumet. Bull. & Mém. Soc. d'Anthrop. Paris, Vme Sér., VII, No. 2, pp. 51-65.

Parisian nurseries and schools. The series includes at least 100 subjects of each sex for every year of life, which insures the value of the averages. The study is the first of its nature made in France; Godin's well known observations were made on older individuals.

The results agree in the main with those of measurements of white children in other countries.¹ Up to the end of their eleventh year the girls are shorter than the boys; between their eleventh and twelfth years they pass the boys in this regard, and continue taller until after their fourteenth year, after which they are definitely passed by the boys. In weight the physiological excess of the female children becomes marked even earlier and they exceed the boys from the end of the ninth to a little beyond their fifteenth year.

A comparison of these data with those obtained by Professor C. P. Bowditch on Boston children shows that between the ages of thirteen and sixteen the Parisians slightly exceed the Americans in height. This can very likely be attributed to earlier puberty in the French adolescents.

A. H.

Anthropometric data on the Norwegians.—Messrs. Daae report² the results of measurements, by military surgeons, of 3,955 recruits of between 22 and 23 years of age.

The data show that the average stature of the Norwegians of that age is 172.1 cm. The tallest men are in the district of Jarlsberg-Larvik (173.4 cm.), the shortest in the district of Finmarken (168.5 cm.).

The mean arm-spread amounts to 178.2 cm., and is to stature as 103.55 to 100. It is relatively shortest (102.2 to 100) in the Bergenhus-Sud district, peopled by fishermen who all the year around work with oars.

Height sitting was found to average 91.2 cm., bearing a relation to stature as 52.98 to 100. The proportion is smaller (52.46) among the tallest men, and larger (53.61) among those of the shortest stature.

The mean circumference of the chest is 87.3 cm., ranging in the districts from 86.2 to 89.6. The relation it bears to stature is as 51.04 to 100.

A. H.

¹ See the American Naturalist, XXXIII, July, 1899, p. 605 et seq.

² Sur la taille, l'envergure, le périmètre thoracique et la hauteur du buste chez les populations de l'intérieur et de cotes de la Norvège. Par M. A. Daae et le Dr. H. Daae. Bull. & Mém. Soc. d'Anthrop. Paris, Vme Sér., VII, No. 3, 1906, pp. 158-164.